Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

completed, therefore, requires that its direction should be placed in the hands of a practical astronomer, and we respectfully ask for such legislation as will secure this end."

It is to be hoped that some action in this very important matter will be reached during the present session, and those members of the A. S. P. who are interested can do valuable service by writing to their Senators and Representatives in Congress setting forth the reasons why such action is desirable. E. S. H.

"A METEORIC CRATER.

"FLAGSTAFF (ARIZONA), NOV. 30, 1891.

"G. K. GILBERT and MARCUS BAKER, the former being Chief Geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, have returned from the Cañon Diablo, where they were sent by the Government to make a map of the region where so much meteoric iron has recently been found.

"They spent sixteen days investigating the mammoth hole in the ground supposed to have been made by a meteor. This hole is 625 feet deep and two and one-eighth miles in circumference.

"The theory is, from the appearance of the walls and from the fact that there have been found many pieces of meteoric iron around the hole, that the meteor penetrated the earth to a depth of 700 or 800 feet before it exploded, and this accounts for the strange phenomenon.

"Three pieces of the meteor, weighing 300, 600 and 850 pounds, respectively, were found on the *mesa* within two miles of the crater and are now in the Smithsonian Institution. Besides these, they found many pieces weighing from two ounces upward.—Telegram to the San Francisco *Examiner*, Tuesday, December 1, 1891.

A BRIGHT METEOR.

NORDHOFF, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA,
November 21, 1891.

E. S. HOLDEN, LL. D., *Mt. Hamilton, Cal.*

DEAR SIR: On Wednesday, the 18th inst., at about 10.30 o'clock, P. M., or perhaps a little later, a very strange and unusual phenomenon was noticed by a member of my family and another person, on returning from a concert. A sudden flash of